

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and warmer to-day and to-morrow;
moderate to south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 67; lowest, 54.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 259.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SENATE INDIGNANT AT WILSON'S PROPOSITION TO INQUIRY; GERMANS MASS 150 DIVISIONS FOR NEW ATTACK IN WEST; BALFOUR EXPOSES CHARLES' LETTER AS FALSE PEACE MOVE

H. P. DAVISON BACK; STUNNED BY AIR BOMB

Red Cross War Head Re-
veals German Airmen
Nearly Got Him.

WARNS OF SACRIFICES

Predicts Victory, but at Heavy
Price—Foe Trying to Ter-
rorize Civilians.

A few years ago when Henry P. Davison sat in his private office at Broad and Wall streets directing the turnover of the Morgan millions he would have glanced closely with those cool gray eyes of his at any man predicting that in the year of grace 1918 a German citizen, flying high, would attempt to destroy him with a bomb. And very likely the seer would have been edged to the door. Yet a few weeks ago in the ancient French town of Chalons a Red Cross aviator dropped a bomb as close to Mr. Davison that he was temporarily stunned by the shock of the explosion.

This experience, and many others even more interesting, but which cannot be told because the Government frowns upon folks, big or little, who talk about how wonderfully those fox terriers of submarines guard such treacherous spots as the Levantine, and the German submarine, Mr. Davison related at his home, 690 Park avenue, yesterday, immediately on his return to New York after two months at the western front.

It was, in large part, a story of the marvelous accomplishments of the American Red Cross in France and Italy, but it took a wider sweep as it dealt with the unconquerable spirit of the French people, the awakening of the Italians to the peril of Hun propaganda, the seriousness of the military situation, the splendid morale of the allied troops, the dash and heroism of the American soldiers and the conviction which never wavers among the Allies that Germany will be beaten absolutely.

Helps Frustrate Foe's Propaganda.
Not the least interesting statement made by the chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross was that German propaganda—the propaganda of cowardice and frightfulness—can never make headway wherever the Red Cross is at work. Mr. Davison pointed out that in almost every village and town of Italy and France Red Cross workers are not merely succeeding war workers, they are as well strengthening the spirit and determination and bulwarking the confidence of peoples that the Germans are trying to frighten into submission. Wherever the Red Cross labors, wherever there is even one Red Cross worker, German propaganda has a determined enemy, who meets every bluff or threat.

Mr. Davison visited the American, French and Italian fronts, had personal talks with the King of England, Premier Clemenceau of France, Gen. Pershing and many Generals and statesmen, spoke at many mass meetings in honor of the American Red Cross, one of which was held in the Coliseum in Rome, and made a very complete inspection of Red Cross operations.

He was three times near death, the latest call being at Chalons. He heard the roar of the exploding shells, the German long distance cannon are dropping into Paris, but said that almost no damage has been done by the far distant ordnance monster and that the roar of Paris goes about its business.

When an hour or two after he arrived at this port yesterday he talked about Red Cross work and of the war impressions he had gained in his visit, saying:

"I arrived in Europe early in March. Having gone there primarily for the purpose of inspecting arrangements made by the American Red Cross to take care of American boys abroad, and also to inquire in what way the work of the Red Cross commissions in different parts of Europe might be strengthened in caring for our own soldiers and those of our Allies, and also in taking a message of practical sympathy and help to the civilian population especially of France and Italy.

This work is still in a very serious stage, and the demands upon our people for sacrifice and support of it are greater than ever before. There is no relaxation for anything but confidence, but that confidence must be based upon determined effort and willingness on the part of every man and woman to do his part.

Price of Victory to Be Heavy.

"Our boys as they arrive in France are showing the most wonderful spirit. They go into action with a dash and bravery which is the talk of all Europe. But the price which will have to be paid for victory will be very heavy and it will be some time before our boys can become as effective as they must be to help France, England, Italy and Belgium win the victory which must be won.

The outstanding feature of German method at the present time is the effort to terrorize the women, children and old men at home. While the German troops are making their drive on the front airplanes are bombing nearly

Italians Torpedo Enemy Battleship

ROME, May 16.—An Austrian dreadnought was torpedoed by Italian naval forces in Pola harbor early Tuesday morning. The official announcement follows:

Italian naval units, avoiding patrol boats and searchlights, succeeded in entering Pola harbor early on Tuesday and in torpedoing an Austrian battleship of the Viribus Unitis type. Simultaneously Italian seaplane squadrons attacked Austrian battleships over Pola, brought down two and forced several others down out of control. The Italian machines all returned safely to their bases.

Each battleship of the Viribus Unitis class displaces 20,000 tons, is 525 feet long over all, 89 feet beam and 23 feet draught. Their armament comprises twelve 12 inch and twelve 5.9 inch guns in the main battery, with eighteen 11 pounders and various smaller guns. The complement of the battleships ranges from 965 to 988 men.

ITALIANS WIN FIRST IN DRIVE

Rome Reports Successful
Raids as Guns Precede
Austrian Offensive.

Lines Are Stronger

Tentons Will Meet Bitter
Resistance in Attempt to
Break Through.

PARIS, May 16.—Fighting which presages the opening of the offensive on the Italian front has developed within the last twenty-four hours, with the Italian troops taking the lead, according to the official reports from Rome and Vienna today. From these it is apparent that the Italians have been victorious in the opening fighting, for they entered the Austrian trenches at two points between the Brenna and the Piave rivers in the vicinity of Mount Asolone.

The official report from the Rome War Office announces this gain, while the Vienna communication simply recites that bitter fighting occurred in this section and does not give the result. The Italians also assert that several Austrian raiding parties have been repulsed and that the British were successful in a patrol action at Covoe.

If this fighting is the opening of the offensive it is believed that the Austrians, once their drive gets under way, will attempt a great invasion of Italy, with Milan and Brescia the chief objectives. In a scheme to smash the Italian army. The invaders will find a much stiffer resistance than in the drive of last fall, for in the intervening months the Italian strategic plan has been recast and the main defensive positions are now held solidly. It is believed that the Austrians will attempt to strike on the 150 miles of front west of the Brenna River, for along the mountain wall stretching from the Piave to the Brenta the line is between the Brenna and the Piave, they hold the advantage of positions.

The official reports of the recent fighting follow:

ITALIAN.—Our infantry and assault detachments entered the enemy trenches at Montebelluna at two places. A portion of the garrison was killed. The survivors fled, leaving a few prisoners in our hands. British patrol raids in the enemy positions at Canove, capturing an officer and a few men.

Various attempts by the enemy to approach our advance line in the Rosole Valley and Fortini in the Poena Valley and on Col di Chela failed.

In the Lagarian and Arsa valleys and on the Asago Plateau there was increased artillery activity on both sides.

AUSTRIAN.—Between the Brenna and the Piave the Austrians repulsed thrusts were repulsed. As a result of these attacks hand to hand fighting developed at Monte Asolone and Monte Pertica.

ITALY ASKS U. S. TROOPS.

Would Show America in Behind
Allies, Rome Intimates.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Italy in an informal way has made known to the United States that the presence of American troops on the Italian front is greatly to be desired, it became known here today. A few thousand men under the American flag, Italian officials feel, would hearten the Italian civilian population and their troops.

Italy has an abundance of man power, but desires the inspiration that would be afforded by the presence of American troops. In the face of a threatened Austro-German offensive on the Italian front the despatch of American troops to Italy, it is declared, would convince the Italian people that America stands firmly behind their country.

BRITISH KEPT NO STATE SECRETS FROM WILSON

Foreign Minister Assures
Commons of Complete
Concord With U. S.

READY FOR HONEST PEACE

Asquith Glad to Hear Balfour
Say No True Offer Would
Be Spurned.

LONDON, May 16.—The pacifist and advocates of peace by negotiation made a determined effort to-day in the House of Commons to bring up the subject of peace by questioning the Government minutely in regard to the famous letter of Emperor Charles to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, now serving with the French colors, written about a year ago, in which he spoke of the just claims of France to Alsace and Lorraine.

Foreign Minister Balfour replied at length to the questions, stating again, as he has repeatedly before, that England was ready to listen to any peace proposal made in good faith by an accredited representative of a belligerent enemy, but none such had been made yet.

"I must remind the House, however," he continued, "that there is a very natural tendency to treat this subject as if it were one in which the British Government alone were concerned and that the opposition or critics of the day had the right in the public interest and their own to extract the last drop of information which it was in the power of the Government to give."

"The former German trench recently recaptured by Entente allied troops. A resume of the principal conditions as given in an official translation reads:

After the enormous sacrifices we have made of our blood and property we expect a necessary minimum to the preservation and development of Germany the following:

Belgium, especially the Flanders coast, with Antwerp, is to remain under German military, economic and political dependence.

Liberty of the seas shall be properly established for all nations, the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Would Augment Colonies.
Our colonies shall be returned with augmentation.

We are to have more numerous and stronger naval stations.

The Longwy and Briey mine fields, which furnished France its weapons for attack, shall become German.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Decision Reached as to Austrian Aid in West

AMSTERDAM, May 16.—Definite decisions have been reached regarding the armed assistance Austria-Hungary is to render on the western front, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

It is also reported from the same source that agreements similar to those just concluded between Germany and Austria will also be concluded between the Central Powers and Bulgaria and Turkey. These agreements have to do with strengthening the alliance, with respect to both economic and military questions, between the various Powers concerned.

GERMAN TERMS VAST IN EXTENT

Captured Document Proves
Tremendous Scope of
Peace Aims.

WOULD CONTROL EUROPE

Even Proposes to Apportion
Relative Strength of Mer-
chant Marine.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 15 (delayed).—Germany's conditions of peace are stated clearly in a document found in a German trench recently recaptured by Entente allied troops. A resume of the principal conditions as given in an official translation reads:

After the enormous sacrifices we have made of our blood and property we expect a necessary minimum to the preservation and development of Germany the following:

Belgium, especially the Flanders coast, with Antwerp, is to remain under German military, economic and political dependence.

Liberty of the seas shall be properly established for all nations, the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Would Augment Colonies.
Our colonies shall be returned with augmentation.

We are to have more numerous and stronger naval stations.

The Longwy and Briey mine fields, which furnished France its weapons for attack, shall become German.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

Readjustments of the frontiers, particularly in the Vosges to the Central Powers being allowed a commercial fleet totalling 17,000,000 tons, while that of the Allies should amount to 10,000,000 tons.

TROOPS PACKED SIX TO THE YARD AGAINST ALLIES

German Tempting Batter-
ies to Fire to Locate
Points of Attack.

MANY PATROL CLASHES

Raids Invite Barrage to Re-
veal Possible Openings
for Infantry.

LONDON, May 16.—Activity on the fighting front in Flanders was practically confined to-day to the artillery, particularly in the Lys salient, with a few patrol encounters of no importance and there. Much the same conditions prevailed on the Picardy portion of the front.

The French report that an artillery duel took place yesterday in the Halles-Castel section, east of Amiens, and that a German raid west of Montdidier was repulsed. There was no infantry action to-day, the night statement says, but artillery activity was very marked north and south of the Aisne. British troops captured a few prisoners last night in a raid near Gavrelle, northeast of Arras.

Berlin asserts that the French were ejected from the positions they captured north of Kemmel when they broke through the German lines, and that an attack by the French with a large force in Senecaut Wood, on the west bank of the Aisne, was repulsed with heavy loss to the assailants.

Open Fighting Again Year.

Every day, says the Associated Press correspondent with the French army in France, the number of trench raids from both sides increases along this battle front, where the concentrated forces of the opposing armies must soon again be engaged. In the neighborhood of the Somme and southward from Halles, where an important railroad line attracts enemy's attention, and the flank of the German line between Montdidier and Novon, the artillery is incessantly most active.

At Hollog, on the Abbeville road, southeast of Montdidier, where an enemy attack is expected momentarily, the Germans put down a severe bombardment yesterday, but their infantry, although showing indications of an intent to advance, was kept back by the French gunners and could not leave its position.

The Germans are endeavoring to locate the position and estimate the strength of the allied batteries by tempting them to open fire and thus disclose their emplacements and show where their barrage fire strikes.

Gaps for Infantry Sought.

A German officer captured in a recent raid gives directions to artillery observers. It says: "The enemy's barrage should be verified minutely, and also the amount of time elapsing before it falls after our attack. A note should be made as to how many guns participate and whether there are any big caliber pieces. Roads under fire should be marked."

In this way the enemy hopes to gain information as to areas where infantry can be withdrawn within the existing two years for industrial and productive occupations for military service, leaving enough workers in the fields of necessary and essential production to meet these needs.

All needs of the military forces in the field.

All necessities of the civilian population in the United States.

All imperative needs of the allied countries fighting alongside the armies of this country.

The needs of the essential commerce of neutral and friendly nations.

Calls on Secretaries.

The resolution asks that the information be furnished jointly by the secretaries of War, Navy, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and the Provost Marshal General. It asks specifically that they determine also "what occupations involving man power can be abandoned without serious detriment to the general welfare and how can those now engaged in them be turned into necessary and useful production."

They are asked further to ascertain "how many men are here fit for military service or for labor not within draft age who are now employed in hurtful, unnecessary or non-useful occupations and what these occupations are."

"My design is to put before the country, and especially before Congress, the information that will enable it to reach a sound conclusion in regard to a question which I think is absolutely vital at this time."

It will not be long until we shall be compelled either to transfer the authority upon this subject to the President or to some one man or to ourselves. I simply desire to get before Congress the information that will enable it to reach a sound conclusion in regard to a question which I think is absolutely vital at this time."

FRANCE (DAY).—An artillery duel took place in the Halles-Castel section. A German raid west of Montdidier was repulsed by the French fire.

FRANCE (DAY).—An artillery duel took place in the Halles-Castel section. A German raid west of Montdidier was repulsed by the French fire.

FRANCE (DAY).—An artillery duel took place in the Halles-Castel section. A German raid west of Montdidier was repulsed by the French fire.

FRANCE SAYS WE PROMISE TWO MILLIONS THIS YEAR

Clemenceau's Paper Predicts 1,500,000 U. S. Fighting
Men Will Require 500,000 to Maintain
Service Behind the Battle Lines

PARIS, May 16.—The United States has promised to have 1,500,000 fighting men in France by the end of 1918, says L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper. These troops, it adds, must have their own organization and services, which will mean at least 2,000,000 specialists, workers, men in the Quartermaster's Department, and others.

The newspaper says certain misunderstandings which had existed have been cleared up, and that under no circumstances will allied workers or soldiers replace French workers in factories. The presence of American workers on French soil will be in direct consequence of the presence of American fighters on the front.

LONDON, May 16.—American preparations on the western front are amazing in their immensity and plans are being made to care for 5,000,000 American troops, Harry E. V. Brittain, secretary of the English branch of the Pilgrims Club, told the Royal Colonial Institute last night. If the Germans do not give in, he added, the number of American troops will be increased to any amount necessary.

Sir Charles P. Lucas, former head of the Dominions Department at the Colonial Office, said he wondered if the Germans realized what the entry of America into the war meant. It meant, he said, not only the accession to the allied Powers of many millions of fighting men and the addition of vast resources, but also the coming in of the only one among the great peoples of the world who have seen and carried through to an unmistakable issue a four years war.

CUMMINS ASKS SURVEY OF MEN

Senator Offers Resolution to
List and Classify All
Workers.

HITS AT NON-ESSENTIALS

Five Millions Needed in Fight-
ing Ranks in Next Two
Years.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Initial steps for the complete industrial and military mobilization of the man power of the United States were taken to-day in the presentation of a resolution to the Senate by Senator Cummins (Iowa) calling for a survey and a report of the number of men available for either military duty or industrial work incident to the war.

The resolution asks the heads of various departments of the Government to supply Congress with information and statistics in this matter, on which adequate legislation may be framed.

The resolution carries the implication that idleness of every sort must cease and that the rule of the nation henceforth must be that of "work or fight."

Every business which is not contributing to winning the war and whose activities or product are not considered essential to war needs must do without men.

Fixes Age Limit.

The Iowa Senator in urging adoption of the resolution suggested that the age limits to which it would apply be fixed at 15 to 45 years. Not fewer than 5,000,000 men in the fighting ranks and trenches irrespective of the number of men employed by the military authorities in other capacities in France will be needed in the next two years, he said.

To supply these it was obvious that many more men must be taken from industry.

The resolution provides that a survey of the man power of the country be made with a view of ascertaining "how many men are here fit for military service or for labor not within draft age who are now employed in hurtful, unnecessary or non-useful occupations and what these occupations are."

"My design is to put before the country, and especially before Congress, the information that will enable it to reach a sound conclusion in regard to a question which I think is absolutely vital at this time."

It will not be long until we shall be compelled either to transfer the authority upon this subject to the President or to some one man or to ourselves. I simply desire to get before Congress the information that will enable it to reach a sound conclusion in regard to a question which I think is absolutely vital at this time."

FRANCE (DAY).—An artillery duel took place in the Halles-Castel section. A German raid west of Montdidier was repulsed by the French fire.

FRANCE (DAY).—An artillery duel took place in the Halles-Castel section. A German raid west of Montdidier was repulsed by the French fire.

FRANCE (DAY).—An artillery duel took place in the Halles-Castel section. A German raid west of Montdidier was repulsed by the French fire.

Appointment of Hughes to Examine War Scandals Adds Bitterness.

CHAMBERLAIN IS FIRM
Amended Resolution Fails
to Shake Determination
of President.

EARLY CONFERENCE HELD

Fight Has Become Factional
and Party Lines Are
Thrown Aside.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Senate seemed with indignation to-day when it became known definitely that the President had set his face against any form of resolution amplifying the functions of the Military Committee or authorizing further inquiry into the delinquencies, real or imaginary, of the War Department or any of its collateral agencies.

The designation of former Associate Justice Hughes to assist Attorney-General Gregory in the investigation which the Department of Justice has been ordered to undertake increased rather than diminished the bitterness. It was admitted on both sides of the chamber and in the camps of both factions, for the fight in the Senate is factional and not strictly upon party lines. The prediction was made that a showdown must come and the Senate squared itself for the test.

That the President objected even to the amended form of the Chamberlain resolution became known definitely following an early morning conference the President had with Senator Thompson (Kan.). Senator Thompson's visit to the White House was made before 9 o'clock, a most unusual hour for White House visitors. The President evidently regarded the situation in the Senate as having serious potentialities, as he gave up his morning game of golf in order to discuss the matter with the Kansas Senator whose committee yesterday overrode him.

Opposes Amendment Form.

When Senator Thompson left the White House he said:

"We are going to do all we can to defeat the resolution, even as revised. The President authorized me to say that he is just as much opposed to the amended resolution as he was to the original."

The President takes the position it was explained that the resolution before the Senate still is drawn too broadly and that a general inquiry into the War Department would be permitted under its terms. The President does not object, it is said, to the committee's investigating the aircraft matter, and in this certain rather definite changes have been made. He is more definite charges based upon facts and figures against the War Department he will approve any investigation of its affairs which as would be permitted by the resolution.

Early in to-day's session Senator McKellar (Tennessee) presented on behalf of the majority of the Committee on Audit and Control of Expenditures of the Contingent Fund and report favoring the amended Chamberlain resolution, which authorizes inquiry into the program and development of all plans of aviation, ordnance and the Quartermaster's Department. Senator Thompson announced that the minority of the Audit and Control Committee, consisting of himself and Senator Jones (New Mexico), would be filed to-morrow.

It is probable, then, that Senator Thompson will propose a substitute containing the investigation to aircraft matter. The presentation of the two reports will precipitate a fight unless it be possible for the Administration forces to gain a day's delay by interposing objection to the consideration of the minority report at once.

McKellar Can't See Objection.

In presenting the majority report to-day Senator McKellar said:

"Life of me I cannot see any objection to the resolution, amended as it is to meet any objections that have been raised before our committee. Every objectionable item stated before the committee has been eliminated."

Senator Thompson interrupted Senator McKellar to say that there were a few objections to the resolution which would be set forth in the minority report which he would file to-morrow.

Senator Martin (Va.), Democratic leader, to whom the President yesterday addressed a message, stating that the whole question of investigation was in opposition to his wishes, then addressed the Senate. It was in the remarks of the leader that the Senate first caught the idea that the President had shifted finally to a position of complete and irreconcilable opposition to the Chamberlain resolution in any form. Senator Martin said:

"I do not think a conflagration is going to take place unless we go at a double quick step to take up this resolution. I want to see both these reports and I want ample time for both. Indeed I had hoped that the steps taken by the President in appointing one of the best lawyers in the Department of Justice and assigning with him Justice Hughes would satisfy every Senator that the Government proposes to make a total investigation of this matter."

Recent Choice of Hughes.

But Senator Martin's reference to the selection of the ex-Justice does not define the views of the Senators of both political parties who are prepared to stand behind Senator Chamberlain and the Military Committee and go forward with the investigation upon the broad lines set forth in the resolution. The choice of Mr. Hughes is commended only

It was pointed out to-day that the present plans which have now been initiated by Gen. Foch give a mobility and flexibility to usage of British, French or American troops which may at any time greatly increase the fighting strength of troops under direct command of either Gen. Pershing, Gen. Foch or Field Marshal Haig.

In one sense large bodies of French and British troops together with American troops which might be termed a military reservoir from which Gen. Foch can draw as needs require. It may be, for example, that Gen. Foch will take a number of French and American divisions and order them to reinforce Field Marshal Haig's forces. Or on the other hand British and French divisions may be directed to report to Gen. Pershing and operate under his orders. The partition which I think is absolutely vital at this